

April 13, 1998

Updated Responses to
Supplemental Report of the 1997 Budget Act
Item 0540-001-0001

Bay-Delta Agreement Subaccount

The *Supplemental Report* requested the following information, by subaccount, for projects selected for funding from Proposition 204.

- a. What projects by subaccount were selected, and what was the amount appropriated per project?

The following material lists the selected projects and the amount appropriated from the Bay-Delta Agreement Subaccount for each project. This list is updated, based on allocations made after the January 8 response. The asterisk indicates dollar amounts that have been adjusted from the January 8 response:

Project Description	Amount appropriated from Bay-Delta Agreement Subaccount
Sacramento River & Tributary Fish Screens	\$ 446,250
Assessment and implementation of urban use reduction of diazion and chlorpyrifos (Sacramento County)	663,500
Watershed management planning - Upper Sacramento River	*200,000
Sacramento River floodplain acquisition - natural process restoration	9,879,800
Sacramento River floodplain acquisition - active riparian forest restoration	1,292,500
Sacramento River meander restoration project	898,700
Watershed Restoration planning (Placer County)	222,530
Butte Creek acquisition and riparian restoration	186,128
Cottonwood Creek channel restoration	61,000
Mill Creek riparian restoration - Phase II	69,000
Monitoring of Delta contaminants	100,000
Effects of wetlands restoration on methyl mercury levels	530,617
Contaminant effects on smelt	437,000
Jepson Prairie restoration	244,000
In Channel Island demonstration project	*270,270
Franks Tract wetlands habitat restoration	231,500
Tyler Island levee protection and habitat restoration pilot project	*885,202
Cosumnes floodplain acquisition and restoration	*10,375,100
Mokelumne River setback levee and habitat restoration	365,000
Bay Point Shoreline Restoration Plan	*185,000
Martinez Regional shoreline restoration	325,000
Preventing exotic introductions from ballast water	222,830
Cullinan Ranch restoration	368,500

Tolay Creek restoration	283,000
Biologically Integrated Orchard Systems (BIOS) - pesticide and fertilizer reduction/Sacramento and San Joaquin watersheds	*1,680,631
San Joaquin River Real-time Water Quality Management Program	*932,000
Developing a genetic baseline for San Joaquin salmon	387,003
Stanislaus River channel restoration	1,037,899
Knights Ferry gravel replenishment	536,410
Gravel Replacement (Tuolumne River)	250,975
Evaluation of alternative pesticide use reduction practices	957,781

The following list displays the projects that received funding allocations after January 8, 1998.

RD 108 fish screen at Wilkins Slough Pumping Plant	*2,500,000
Princeton fish screen (RD 1004)	*1,750,000
Selected fish screens - Suisun Marsh	*2,784,600
Culture of Delta Smelt	*194,870
Merced River Ranch acquisition and restoration	*658,000
Hamilton wetlands restoration	*1,000,000
Twitchell Island restoration	*3,000,000
Basso Bridge acquisition	*172,500
Total amount appropriated	\$46,585,096

The January 8 response reported the following projects as funded from the Bay-Delta Agreement Subaccount. However, these projects will be funded from other sources that were identified after the January 8 response. These other funding sources are the federal government (US Environmental Protection Agency) and Bay-Delta stakeholders (California Urban Water Agencies).

Watershed Plan (Big Chico Creek)	to USEPA \$ 276,631
Watershed plan implementation (Deer Creek)	to USEPA 196,554
Saeltzer Dam Fish Passage	to CUWA 238,200
Tuolumne River channel restoration (Special Run Pool 9)	to CUWA 2,353,100
Tuolumne River setback levees and channel restoration	to CUWA 2,801,000

b. Who sponsored or applied for the project, and what was their recommendation?

The following list identifies the applicant for each selected project. Recommendations are not listed because each applicant recommended that its project be approved.

Project Description	Applicant
Sacramento River & Tributary Fish Screens	Department of Fish and Game
Assessment and implementation of urban use reduction of diazion and chlorpyrifos (Sacramento County)	Sacramento Area Stormwater Permittees
Watershed management planning - Upper Sacramento River	Department of Water Resources

Sacramento River floodplain acquisition - natural process restoration	Wildlife Conservation Board, US Fish & Wildlife Service, the Nature Conservancy
Sacramento River floodplain acquisition - active riparian forest restoration	Wildlife Conservation Board, US Fish & Wildlife Service, the Nature Conservancy
Sacramento River meander restoration project	The Nature Conservancy
Watershed Restoration planning (Placer County)	County of Placer
Butte Creek acquisition and riparian restoration	CSU, Chico
Cottonwood Creek channel restoration	Graham Matthews & Associates
Mill Creek riparian restoration - Phase II	Mill Creek Conservancy, The Nature Conservancy
Monitoring of Delta contaminants	San Francisco Baykeeper
Effects of wetlands restoration on methyl mercury levels	UC Davis
Contaminant effects on smelt	UC Davis
Jepson Prairie restoration	Solano County Farmlands, Open Space Foundation
In Channel Island demonstration project	Association of Bay Area Governments
Franks Tract wetlands habitat restoration	Moffatt and Nichol Engineers, Department of Parks and Recreation, Department of Water Resources
Tyler Island levee protection and habitat restoration pilot project	Habitat Assessment & Restoration Team, Inc.
Cosumnes floodplain acquisition and restoration	Wildlife Conservation Board, The Nature Conservancy
Mokelumne River setback levee and habitat restoration	Reclamation District 2110
Bay Point Shoreline Restoration Plan	East Bay Regional Park District
Martinez Regional shoreline restoration	East Bay Regional Park District
Preventing exotic introductions from ballast water	UC Sea Grant Extension Program
Cullinan Ranch restoration	Ducks Unlimited, Inc.
Tolay Creek restoration	Ducks Unlimited, Inc.
Biologically Integrated Orchard Systems (BIOS) - pesticide and fertilizer reduction/Sacramento and San Joaquin watersheds	Community Alliance with Family Farmers
San Joaquin River Real-time Water Quality Management Program	Department of Water Resources
Developing a genetic baseline for San Joaquin salmon	Department of Fish and Game
Stanislaus River channel restoration	Department of Fish and Game, Department of Water Resources
Knights Ferry gravel replenishment	Carl Mesick Consultants
Gravel Replacement (Tuolumne River)	Department of Fish and Game
Evaluation of alternative pesticide use reduction practices	UC Davis
RD 108 fish screen at Wilkins Slough Pumping Plant	Reclamation District 108
Princeton fish screen (RD 1004)	Reclamation District 1004
Selected fish screens - Suisun Marsh	Department of Fish and Game
Culture of Delta Smelt	UC Davis
Merced River Ranch acquisition and restoration	Department of Fish and Game
Hamilton wetlands restoration	California Coastal Conservancy
Twitchell Island restoration	Department of Water Resources
Basso Bridge acquisition	Department of Fish and Game

c. How does each project contribute to the objectives, goals, and requirements of Proposition 204?

Proposition 204 has six explicit objectives (Water Code §78500.4). Among these objectives is "to restore ecological health for native fish and wildlife, and their natural habitats, including wetlands." All projects selected for funding from the Bay-Delta Agreement Subaccount contribute to this ecological health objective. The following material describes how each selected project contributes to the objectives, goals, and requirements of Proposition 204.

Project Description	Contribution to Prop. 204 objectives
Sacramento River & Tributary Fish Screens	improves fish survival by reducing entrainment from pumps
Assessment and implementation of urban use reduction of diazinon and chlorpyrifos (Sacramento County)	improves fish survival by reducing herbicides and other toxic agents in urban runoff
Watershed management planning - Upper Sacramento River	improves survival of multiple species by implementing riparian ecosystem restoration
Sacramento River floodplain acquisition - natural process restoration	improves survival of multiple species by protecting riparian corridor
Sacramento River floodplain acquisition - active riparian forest restoration	improves survival of multiple species by restoring native riparian forest
Sacramento River meander restoration project	improves survival of multiple species by restoring riparian habitat
Watershed Restoration planning (Placer County)	improves survival of steelhead and other species by planning restoration of aquatic habitats
Butte Creek acquisition and riparian restoration	improves survival of spring run salmon and steelhead by restoring riparian habitat
Cottonwood Creek channel restoration	improves survival of anadromous fish by planning restoration of riparian habitat
Mill Creek riparian restoration - Phase II	improves survival of spring run salmon and steelhead by restoring riparian belt
Monitoring of Delta contaminants	improves survival of Delta resident and anadromous fish by monitoring toxicity in Delta and east side tributaries
Effects of wetlands restoration on methyl mercury levels	provides benefits to species affected by bioaccumulation of methyl mercury
Contaminant effects on smelt	improves survival of delta smelt
Jepson Prairie restoration	improves survival of all native Delta fish by restoring riverine aquatic habitat
In Channel Island demonstration project	improves survival of Delta native fishes by restoring habitat
Franks Tract wetlands habitat restoration	improves survival of Delta native fishes by restoring tidal perennial aquatic habitat
Tyler Island levee protection and habitat restoration pilot project	improves survival of salmon and steelhead and other Delta native fishes by restoring riverine aquatic habitat
Cosumnes floodplain acquisition and restoration	improves survival of San Joaquin fall run salmon, splittail, and migratory birds by restoring riparian and wetlands habitat

Mokelumne River setback levee and habitat restoration	improves survival of salmon and steelhead by restoring riparian habitat
Bay Point Shoreline Restoration Plan	improves survival of multiple species by restoring saline tidal wetlands
Martinez Regional shoreline restoration	improves survival of multiple species by restoring saline tidal wetlands
Preventing exotic introductions from ballast water	improves survival of multiple species by educating the maritime industry and others on negative effects of exotic species introductions
Cullinan Ranch restoration	improves survival of multiple species by restoring saline emergent wetland habitat
Tolay Creek restoration	improves survival of migratory birds by restoring saline emergent wetlands
Biologically Integrated Orchard Systems (BIOS) - pesticide and fertilizer reduction/Sacramento and San Joaquin watersheds	improves water quality through reduction of pesticides and fertilizers
San Joaquin River Real-time Water Quality Management Program	improves survival of San Joaquin fall run salmon and other fish species by monitoring water quality conditions in the lower San Joaquin River
Developing a genetic baseline for San Joaquin salmon	improves survival of San Joaquin fall run salmon
Stanislaus River channel restoration	improves survival of outmigrating San Joaquin fall run salmon juveniles
Knights Ferry gravel replenishment	improves survival of San Joaquin fall run salmon by improving spawning habitat
Gravel Replacement (Tuolumne River)	improves survival of San Joaquin fall run salmon by supplementing spawning gravels
Evaluation of alternative pesticide use reduction practices	improves survival of multiple species by reducing effects of pesticides
RD 108 fish screen at Wilkins Slough Pumping Plant	improves fish survival by reducing entrainment from pumps
Princeton fish screen (RD 1004)	improves fish survival by reducing entrainment from pumps
Selected fish screens - Suisun Marsh	improves fish survival by reducing entrainment from pumps
Culture of Delta Smelt	improves survival of delta smelt
Merced River Ranch acquisition and restoration	improves survival of multiple species by restoring native riparian forest
Hamilton wetlands restoration	improves survival of multiple species by restoring wetland habitat
Twitchell Island restoration	improves survival of anadromous fish by restoring wetland habitat
Basso Bridge acquisition	improves survival of salmon by securing riparian and spawning habitats

The *Supplemental Report* also asked additional questions specific to projects funded from the Bay-Delta Agreement Subaccount:

- a. How does the project contribute to the health of the Bay-Delta ecosystem in the short-term?

The Bay-Delta Agreement Subaccount funds State costs for Category III ecosystem restoration activities. These are near-term restoration projects not related to adjustments of water flow in the Bay-Delta watershed. Because these are near-term restoration projects, each project contributes to the health the ecosystem in the short-term in exactly the same way that each project contributes to Proposition 204 goals.

- b. How is the project consistent with the CALFED long-term plan (ERPP), and how does the project contribute to improvement of the Bay-Delta ecosystem in the long-term?

The following material describes how each selected project is consistent with the Ecosystem Restoration Program Plan (ERPP) and thereby contributes to improvement of the Bay-Delta ecosystem in the long-term. The ERPP uses the term "target" to describe a qualitative or quantitative statement of an implementation objective; targets are tools to guide the effort to restore ecosystem health.

In addition to long-term benefits to the Bay-Delta ecosystem, many of the selected projects also contribute to CALFED goals for water quality, water supply reliability, and levee system integrity. For example, the Twitchell Island wetlands restoration project also helps reduce subsidence. Reducing subsidence in the Delta is an important component of the levee program, and due to Twitchell Island's location in the Delta, maintaining its levees is vital to protection of Delta water quality and water supplies.

Project Description	Consistency with ERPP/long-term contribution
Sacramento River & Tributary Fish Screens	Addresses 2 ERPP targets for water diversion
Assessment and implementation of urban use reduction of diazion and chlorpyrifos (Sacramento County)	Addresses 2 ERPP targets for contaminants
Watershed management planning - Upper Sacramento River	Addresses 2 ERPP targets for stream meander corridors, 1 for natural floodplain and flood processes, and 3 for riparian and riverine aquatic habitats
Sacramento River floodplain acquisition - natural process restoration	Addresses 2 ERPP targets for stream meander corridors, 1 for natural floodplain and flood processes, and 3 for riparian and riverine aquatic habitats
Sacramento River floodplain acquisition - active riparian forest restoration	Addresses 1 ERPP target for riparian and riverine aquatic habitats

Sacramento River meander restoration project	Addresses 2 ERPP targets for stream meander corridors, 1 for natural floodplain and flood processes, and 3 for riparian and riverine aquatic habitats
Watershed Restoration planning (Placer County)	Addresses 1 ERPP target for upper watershed processes
Butte Creek acquisition and riparian restoration	Addresses 1 ERPP target for natural sediment supply, stream meander corridor, and riparian and riverine aquatic habitats
Cottonwood Creek channel restoration	Addresses 1 ERPP target for natural sediment supply, stream meander corridor, and riparian and riverine aquatic habitats
Mill Creek riparian restoration - Phase II	Addresses 1 ERPP target for riparian and riverine aquatic habitats
Monitoring of Delta contaminants	Addresses 2 ERPP targets for contaminants
Effects of wetlands restoration on methyl mercury levels	Addresses 1 ERPP target for contaminants
Contaminant effects on smelt	Addresses 1 ERPP target for contaminants and 1 for Delta smelt
Jepson Prairie restoration	Addresses 2 ERPP targets for riparian and riverine aquatic habitats and 1 for perennial grassland
In Channel Island demonstration project	Addresses 1 ERPP target for midchannel islands and shoals
Franks Tract wetlands habitat restoration	Addresses 1 ERPP target for midchannel islands and shoals, for riparian and riverine aquatic habitats, and for tidal perennial aquatic habitat
Tyler Island levee protection and habitat restoration pilot project	Addresses 1 ERPP target for riparian and riverine aquatic habitats, and for tidal perennial aquatic habitat
Cosumnes floodplain acquisition and restoration	Addresses 1 ERPP target for greater sandhill cranes, for natural floodplain and flood processes, and for riparian and riverine aquatic habitats
Mokelumne River setback levee and habitat restoration	Addresses 2 ERPP targets for riparian and riverine aquatic habitat and 1 for levees
Bay Point Shoreline Restoration Plan	Addresses 1 ERPP target for saline wetlands
Martinez Regional shoreline restoration	Addresses 1 ERPP target for saline wetlands
Preventing exotic introductions from ballast water	Addresses 1 ERPP target for invasive aquatic organisms
Cullinan Ranch restoration	Addresses 1 ERPP target for saline wetlands
Tolay Creek restoration	Addresses 1 ERPP target for saline wetlands
Biologically Integrated Orchard Systems (BIOS) - pesticide and fertilizer reduction/Sacramento and San Joaquin watersheds	Addresses 1 ERPP target for contaminants
San Joaquin River Real-time Water Quality Management Program	Addresses 1 ERPP target for contaminants
Developing a genetic baseline for San Joaquin salmon	Addresses 1 ERPP target for chinook salmon
Stanislaus River channel restoration	Addresses 1 ERPP target for predation and competition and for natural floodplain and flood processes

Knights Ferry gravel replenishment	Addresses 1 ERPP target for chinook salmon and 1 for natural sediment supply
Gravel Replacement (Tuolumne River)	Addresses 1 ERPP target for chinook salmon and 1 for natural sediment supply
Evaluation of alternative pesticide use reduction practices	Addresses 4 ERPP targets for contaminants
RD 108 fish screen at Wilkins Slough Pumping Plant	Addresses 1 ERPP target for water diversion
Princeton fish screen (RD 1004)	Addresses 1 ERPP target for water diversion
Selected fish screens - Suisun Marsh	Addresses 1 ERPP target for water diversion
Culture of Delta Smelt	Addresses 1 ERPP target for Delta smelt
Merced River Ranch acquisition and restoration	Addresses 1 ERPP target for riparian and riverine aquatic habitats
Hamilton wetlands restoration	Addresses 1 ERPP target for natural floodplain and flood processes
Twitchell Island restoration	Addresses 1 ERPP target for natural floodplain and flood processes
Basso Bridge acquisition	Addresses 2 ERPP targets for stream meander corridor, and riparian and riverine aquatic habitats

c. What is the federal contribution and any local or nonprofit contributions to the project?

The following list identifies each selected project and the federal and local or non-profit contributions to each project funded from the Bay-Delta Agreement Subaccount..

An explanation is in order for those projects not receiving matching funding from federal, local, or non-profit sources. Proposition 204 requires the State, to the greatest extent possible, to secure federal and nonfederal matching funds to implement the Category III near-term ecosystem restoration program. However, Proposition 204 does not require matching funding for each individual project. Four separate funding sources are available to finance Category III near-term ecosystem restoration projects through the CALFED process -- the California Urban Water Agencies (\$10 million), the federal Bay-Delta Act (\$85 million), US Environmental Protection Agency (\$2 million), and the Bay-Delta Agreement Subaccount (\$60 million). 71 projects have received approval for funding under the Category III program. 14 projects are being funded exclusively from the Bay-Delta Agreement Subaccount. 24 projects are being funded using multiple funding sources. The remaining 33 projects (not listed below) are being funded exclusively from other sources. The projects listed below with federal or other matching funds are being funded from both the Bay-Delta Agreement Subaccount and other sources. Projects listed below with no matching funds are being funded exclusively from the Bay-Delta Agreement Subaccount.

Project Description	Federal contribution	Local or non-profit contribution (includes all non-federal govt. agencies)
Sacramento River & Tributary Fish Screens	\$ 0	\$151,000

Assessment and implementation of urban use reduction of diazation and chlorpyrifos (Sacramento County)	0	193,000
Watershed management planning - Upper Sacramento River	0	0
Sacramento River floodplain acquisition - natural process restoration	0	0
Sacramento River floodplain acquisition - active riparian forest restoration	0	2,000,000
Sacramento River meander restoration project	0	0
Watershed Restoration planning (Placer County)	0	0
Butte Creek acquisition and riparian restoration	125,000	135,000
Cottonwood Creek channel restoration	0	10,000
Mill Creek riparian restoration - Phase II	169,400	0
Monitoring of Delta contaminants	0	20,000
Effects of wetlands restoration on methyl mercury levels	0	0
Contaminant effects on smelt	0	0
Jepson Prairie restoration	0	0
In Channel Island demonstration project	0	91,000
Franks Tract wetlands habitat restoration	0	370,000
Tyler Island levee protection and habitat restoration pilot project	0	0
Cosumnes floodplain acquisition and restoration	0	7,800,000
Mokelumne River setback levee and habitat restoration	0	0
Bay Point Shoreline Restoration Plan	0	53,900
Martinez Regional shoreline restoration	0	67,375
Preventing exotic introductions from ballast water	0	63,885
Cullinan Ranch restoration	0	662,000
Tolay Creek restoration	0	422,000
Biologically Integrated Orchard Systems (BIOS) - pesticide and fertilizer reduction/Sacramento and San Joaquin watersheds	0	0
San Joaquin River Real-time Water Quality Management Program	0	0
Developing a genetic baseline for San Joaquin salmon	0	600,000
Stanislaus River channel restoration	1,337,899	262,200
Knights Ferry gravel replenishment	0	90,000
Gravel Replacement (Tuolumne River)	0	22,000
Evaluation of alternative pesticide use reduction practices	0	746,827
RD 108 fish screen at Wilkins Slough Pumping Plant	1,300,000	1,300,000
Princeton fish screen (RD 1004)	880,000	880,000
Selected fish screens - Suisun Marsh	0	0
Merced River Ranch acquisition and restoration	0	45,500
Hamilton wetlands restoration	0	1,324,000
Twitchell Island restoration	0	0
Basso Bridge acquisition	0	0

d. What is the method for evaluating each project or programmatic investment for both

short-term and long-term success?

Specific methods for evaluating each project's success are being developed. Applicants for funding from the Bay-Delta Agreement Subaccount have provided CALFED agencies with a description of their proposed monitoring and evaluation activities. The CALFED agencies will seek some adjustments to those monitoring and evaluation activities to achieve consistency with data reported from other sources and to ensure that reported data is useful in an ecosystem-wide evaluation.

In general, however, methods for evaluation will operate on two levels: 1) evaluation of implementation and 2) evaluation of the effects of implementation. CALFED agencies, with the help of interested parties, will evaluate implementation of each project by reviewing that project's quarterly financial and programmatic or progress reports. For consistency in reporting, each CALFED agency is reviewing its contract reporting requirements to make those requirements compatible with the requirements of other participating agencies.

CALFED agencies will evaluate the effects of implementation (that is, effects on ecosystem functions) by reviewing two related sets of data: 1) each project's ecosystem reports and 2) overall ecosystem status reports. In addition to quarterly financial and progress reports discussed above, each project will submit data related to the part of the ecosystem that it is seeking to improve. For example, for fish screen improvements, reportable data include the results of monitoring of the screened water diversion to determine if fish are being screened, monitoring the efficiency of the screen over time, monitoring the number of screens installed, assessing localized changes in species populations, and evaluating the efficiency of different screen designs. To ensure that reported data will be useful in evaluating the status of the Bay-Delta ecosystem, CALFED agencies are working with interested parties to refine long-standing evaluation methodologies, such as that used by the Interagency Ecological Program.